

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.  
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VOLUME XXXIII.....NO. 263  
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.  
WILLIAM TELL.  
NIELSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE PHANTOM.—USED UP.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GLENWOOD, OR THE  
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GLENWOOD, OR THE  
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GLENWOOD, OR THE

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway.—ITALIAN OPERA.  
OPERATIC MATINEE AT TWO, 11 TRAVELLERS. Evening—  
OTHELLO—MARRIED BACHELOR.

LAUREA KRENN'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.—OLD HEADS  
AND YOUNG HEARTS.—DANCING, ETC.

HOVEY'S THEATRE, 199 and 201 Bowery.—ZAVITOWSKI  
BALLET AND FANTASTIC TROUPE, COMPREHENDING 50 CHILDREN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Afternoon  
and Evening.—THEATRE OF THE WORLD.—CIRCUS, ETC.

WOOD'S MINSTER BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway.—  
ETHIOPIAN SOUS, DANCING, ETC.—MARKED HALL.

MERCHANTS' HALL, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTER  
—NEGRO SONGS AND MINSTER.—THE RIVALS.

CAMPBELL MINSTER, 441 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTER  
—NEGRO SONGS AND MINSTER.—THE RIVALS.

FALGARD GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth Avenue.—  
AFRICANO—MAGIC CARNIVAL BY THE WIGWAG, HOBBS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE ON GEOLOGY, THE ORIGIN  
OF MAN, ETC., BY DR. HUTTON.

New York, Friday, September 24, 1858.

The News.

The announcement from Halifax that the ship  
Rosenbeath passed a large steamship on fire on the  
13th inst., in latitude 43 12, longitude 41 48, created a  
deep sensation throughout the city yesterday.

There are now on the Atlantic the steamships,  
namely, the Saxonia, Ariel, Alps, Canada, Edin-  
burgh, City of Baltimore, North Star, Austria, New  
York, Prince Albert and Hudson. Seven of these  
vessels are from New York bound to European  
ports, and three—the Austria, Prince Albert and  
Hudson—are on their way to this port. From a  
careful examination into the probable positions of  
all the above mentioned steamships at the time the  
burning vessel was seen, it is conjectured that the  
unfortunate vessel was either the Ariel, Alps, Can-  
ada, Edinburg or Austria. The Austria sailed from  
Hamburg, via Southampton, on the 4th inst., for  
New York, and should have arrived some days  
since. She has on board, it is supposed, upwards of  
five hundred passengers. The information with re-  
gard to the burning ship is very indefinite. We  
shall, however, probably receive more detailed  
information respecting the disaster to-day by way  
of Halifax.

A despatch from Trinity Bay, received yesterday,  
states that the Atlantic telegraph cable is again in  
complete working order.

The preparations for the despatch of the naval  
expedition against Paraguay are nearly completed.  
The expedition will be composed of the frigates  
St. Lawrence and Sabine, sloops of war Preble and  
Falmouth, brig of war Dolphin, Perry and Bain-  
bridge, steamers of war Fulton, Water Witch and  
Harriet Lane. The transport ship Supply and the  
transport steamer Atlanta, Memphis, Caledonia,  
Westernport and Southern Star accompany the ex-  
pedition. The entire force is under the command  
of Commodore Shubrick. A portion of the fleet  
will sail in a few days for the place of rendezvous.

We have Havana dates to the 20th inst. They  
contain nothing of general interest. The sugar  
market was dull—stock on hand, 135,000 boxes.  
An English steamer had arrived at Havana with six  
hundred and sixty coolies.

Our European friends by the North Briton reached  
this city from Quebec yesterday afternoon. The  
simple telegraphic summary published on Wednes-  
day morning contained all the points of the news  
to the 8th instant, and the mails of the Niagara  
will bring the details of three days later advice.

The Post Office Department has issued instruc-  
tions to send all correspondence for the west coast  
of Mexico and points in the interior of that re-  
public by the New York and California route via Pan-  
ama and Acapulco. To insure transmission by this  
route letters and newspapers should be distinctly  
marked "via Panama and Acapulco." Postage on let-  
ters twenty cents for each half ounce; on newspapers  
two cents each. In the present disturbed condition  
of Mexico and in the absence of steam communi-  
cation between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, this  
route offers the safest and most expeditious con-  
veyance for postal matter for all points in the western  
and southwestern parts of Mexico.

The investigation into General Tallmadge's case  
was continued yesterday by the Police Commis-  
sioners. Mayor Tiemann, Captain Crabtree and other  
witnesses were examined, but the case was finally  
adjourned till one o'clock to-day, owing to the  
length of time it took to examine the witnesses. A  
condensed report of the proceedings yesterday ap-  
pears elsewhere.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A  
large number of medical bills were ordered to be  
paid, and a very large number of reports and ap-  
plications for remissions and corrections of assess-  
ments were laid over and referred. A report from  
the Committee on Roads in favor of having Eighty-four  
street between Fourth and Fifth avenues,  
regulated and graded in accordance with the  
avenues' bed grade, was presented and laid over.  
A communication was received from the Street  
Commissioner in relation to contracts for fire alarm  
bells, which was laid over. The Board then ad-  
journed to Monday next.

A fire occurred early last evening in Thirtieth  
street, between First avenue and the East river, in  
premises occupied by Wells & Canfield as a plan-  
ing mill, and Masterton, Smith & Sinclair's stone  
dressing establishment. The loss is estimated at  
eighty thousand dollars.

The trial of Wm. Somers, charged with the murder  
of John B. Allen, on board the ship Mandarin, was  
concluded yesterday in the General Sessions. The  
jury retired to deliberate upon the case at half  
past eleven o'clock, and after an absence of four  
hours returned with a verdict of manslaughter in  
the first degree. The District Attorney will move  
for a judgment on Saturday.

In the matter of the commonwealth of Virginia  
against Roger A. Pryor and F. J. Smith, for con-  
tempt of court in refusing to testify in reference to  
the duel between O. Jennings Wise, Esq., and the  
Hon. Sherard Clemens, the defendants were  
admitted to bail pending the arguments before  
Judge Meredith on the question of his jurisdiction  
to decide in the matter of the habeas corpus. The  
State authorities worked strenuously to procure  
testimony on which to found a prosecution, but  
subsequently the Judge decided that the defendants  
were not bound to answer the interrogatories prop-  
ounded, and their discharge was ordered.

Judge Russell transacted a large amount of busi-  
ness yesterday in the General Sessions. James  
Irwin was convicted of assault and battery, and  
sent to the penitentiary for one year. Henry  
Young was convicted of a similar offense, and fined  
\$10. Hannah Garlin pleaded guilty to a like of-  
fense, and after inquiring into the circumstances  
of the case the City Judge suspended judgment.  
Wm. Murphy was tried for burglary in the first  
degree, having, as was alleged, broke into the  
dwelling house of Mrs. Catherine Driscoll on the  
29th of August; but the evidence was insufficient,  
and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.  
James Reed, alias Methew Conlan, was

convicted of burglary in the third degree, having  
broken into the premises of Julius de la Croix, in  
Broadway, on the 28th of August. He being an old  
offender, having been pardoned out of the State  
prison by the Governor, the Judge sentenced him  
to five years imprisonment in the Sing Sing prison.  
John Smith and George Walker (youths), who  
were jointly indicted with Reed, pleaded guilty,  
and were each sent to the State prison for two  
years.

Nothing of importance occurred at Quarantine  
yesterday. The examination of Messrs. Thompson  
and Tompkins, charged with arson, was, owing to  
the absence of the Attorney General, at his request  
postponed to Thursday next. Gen. Sandford has  
issued orders that the Sixth regiment relieve the  
Eight, now on duty at Quarantine, on Monday.  
The Sixth will be relieved by the Seventy-first on  
the 6th of October.

Judge Stuart rendered a decision yesterday in the  
case of the Excise Commissioners against Thomas  
W. Hughes, holding that the complaint was regular,  
and denying the defendant's motion to have it made  
more definite and certain. The case was set down  
for trial on the 6th of October next. The Com-  
missioners seek to recover the penalties alleged to  
have been incurred by the defendant by selling  
liquor in violation of the excise law. They claim  
the penalty for each day's infraction. The sum of  
money involved amounts to several thousand dol-  
lars, and the legal questions at issue are of great  
importance to the liquor dealing interest.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session at  
Baltimore, has received reports of the state of the  
Order of the United States for the past year. The  
only States which report a positive prosperity are  
New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and  
Louisiana, and Canada West. In Canada East the  
Order has died out; in New York it makes no pro-  
gress, while in Virginia and Kentucky there is a  
perceptible falling off.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,000  
bales, closing stiff on the basis of about 14c. for mid-  
dling uplands. The four market yesterday was again  
firm and more active, the sales having been freely  
made, and at an advance of about 5c. a 10c. per barrel.  
Wheat was firmer for prime to choice lots of new mil-  
ling grades, while sales were fair. Corn was active,  
while prices were without change of moment. Pork was  
less active, and sales made in small lots of mess at \$16  
83 1/2, and of prime at \$14 70 a \$15. Sugars were  
quiet and rather dull, without change of moment in quo-  
tations. The sales embraced about 400 a 500 hbls. Cuba,  
with a lot of molasses, at rates given in another place.  
Coffee was better. The public sale of Sumatra showed an  
advance of about 1/4c. per lb. A cargo of 4,500 bags  
of Java sold at private terms, with other lots, at rates given  
in another column. The first sample of the new crop of  
Carolina rice was received yesterday from Charleston.  
The quality was good. It was stated that the yield would  
be a full average crop. Freight rates were moderate and  
rates steady, without change of moment in quotations.

Kansas and the Slavery Agitation—A Fire-  
Eater's Ultimatum.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, at a place called  
Hazelhurst, in Mississippi, and on the occasion of  
a complimentary barbecue, the Hon. Albert G. Brown, a Senator in Congress, from said  
State, delivered himself of a set speech, from which  
we make the following extract—

I observe that the New York Herald, the Richmond  
Enquirer, and other kindred sheets, are urging the aban-  
donment of the English bill, and the speedy admission of  
Kansas, as the only means of saving the democratic party  
in 1860. If the democratic party can only save itself by  
means like this, then the sooner it sinks the better. And  
I have further to say, that when ever the democratic  
party consent to be led by such men as the Hon. Albert  
G. Brown and Richmond Enquirer, it is time for the  
Old Guard to strike their colors. We have had quite  
enough of sacrificing principle to expediency. I want no  
more of it, and I will have no more. For the national  
democratic party I entertain profound respect. It is the  
last bulwark of the Union; when it falls the Union will  
fall with it. But if it requires another compromise,  
and another sacrifice of Southern rights to save it, it may  
go.

Now, considering that this Mr. Brown is a fire-  
eater of the hottest quality, and a filibuster of the  
Walker pattern, these views of his upon the  
Kansas issue will neither surprise nor frighten any-  
body. He is opposed to the admission of Kansas  
under any other terms than those of the English  
restriction, on the ground that the abandonment  
of this restriction will be the "sacrifice of principle  
to expediency." But what is the principle  
involved? The English bill provides, in the event  
of the rejection of the Lecompton constitution by  
the people of Kansas, for withholding the  
admission of the new State until she can  
muster the full federal ratio required  
for one representative in Congress—that is to  
say, 93,300 people. This is the principle of  
which Mr. Brown and the fire-eaters generally  
are so very tenacious, which is just no principle  
at all.

The overwhelming vote by which the people  
of Kansas have repudiated the English bill set-  
tles the question that slavery is dead and done  
for there, whether we admit the State at the next  
session of Congress, or fire, ten or twenty years  
hence. The "principle" of slavery, therefore,  
upon which the South was deluded by Mr. Doug-  
lass into this trial of "popular sovereignty," is  
gone. Kansas is lost to the South, and no Con-  
gressional expedient, invention or device can  
restore her to the South. The South have fought  
the battle, and they have lost it; and no invidious  
discrimination or restriction against Kansas as a  
free State will be of any advantage to the South,  
or to slavery, either in Kansas or out of Kansas.  
There is no principle any longer involved in the  
matter, but simply a question of time, population  
and common sense.

We repeat, therefore, that it is the policy of  
the administration, and the policy of the demo-  
cratic party, to favor the admission of Kansas at  
the earliest opportunity; and that any attempt on  
the part of the democracy, as a national party,  
to hold the people of Kansas to that humbug-  
ging English restriction will annihilate the party  
in 1860.

But, says Mr. Brown, in regard to the aban-  
donment of this English humbug, "if the demo-  
cratic party can only be saved by means like this,  
then the sooner it sinks the better." Doubtless Mr. Brown is perfectly sincere in this  
declaration. He belongs to that restless class  
of fire-eaters who desire, perhaps, above all  
things, to keep at white heat the slavery agitation,  
in view of a sectional rupture and a South-  
ern confederacy. Our existing federal govern-  
ment is not large enough to accommodate  
with front seats all the would-be Presidents  
and Cabinet officers among the fire-eaters of the  
South. And among the dirt-eaters of the North  
we have quite a lot of hunters of place  
and power, who would not hesitate to push the  
two sections to civil war in order to accomplish  
their selfish ends. Thus we perceive, that while  
the fire-eaters are threatening death and destruc-  
tion to all concerned in the movement for the  
early admission of Kansas, our Northern direc-  
tors are urging them on; for agitation, agita-  
tion, incessant agitation, is the stock in trade of  
both the Southern fire-eater and Northern dirt-  
eater—the nigger driver and the nigger worship-  
per—of Brown, of Mississippi, no less than of  
Seward, of New York.

The Northern democracy, however, appear  
thoroughly to understand the merits of the case.  
We believe that, thus far, every Northern demo-  
cratic candidate for Congress regards the Eng-  
lish restriction as only so much "leather and  
prunella," and advocates the earliest regular  
admission of Kansas regardless of the question of  
population. At the head of this list we may

place Mr. English himself, who certainly ought  
to know "the true intent and meaning" of the  
English bill. It is manifest, therefore, that upon  
the presentation of the next regularly adopted  
State constitution from Kansas to Congress, she  
will be admitted without difficulty; and then we  
shall see whether Mr. Senator Brown and the  
class of fire-eaters to which he belongs, will  
acquiesce or "resist to the last extremity." After  
the memorable examples of 1851, furnished by  
the fire-eating disunionists of Mississippi, Ala-  
bama, Georgia and South Carolina, we predict  
their orderly submission to the English inter-  
pretation of the English bill. After the late  
Kansas election, and with the universal desire  
which has followed for the earliest possible ad-  
mission of the embryo State, the idea that that  
senseless English restriction can be enforced as a  
"principle," is utterly preposterous. You might  
as well talk of reviving and re-enforcing the  
Lecompton constitution.

Mr. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, like the  
Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, belongs to a  
class of sectional agitators whose game is sub-  
stantially played out. Giddings has already  
been laid upon the shelf by his constituents; and  
if Brown has no other capital to stand upon than  
the "principle" of the English bill, and if his ad-  
hesion to the democratic party is to depend upon  
their adhesion to this "principle," he will, per-  
haps, before six months are over, find himself as  
high and dry as Giddings.

THE CABLE NOT BROKEN, AND THE CONTINITY  
PERFECT.—The despatch which we publish this  
morning states that the cable is not only not  
broken, but that the signals received from Valen-  
tia at Trinity Bay are as perfect as ever. We  
never had any doubts of the complete success of  
the enterprise; and although we have not received  
a message over the line since the 1st inst., we  
knew, as we have frequently stated, that as soon  
as better instruments than those which were first  
used could be put upon the line, the result would  
satisfy the most sanguine. "Good electrical cur-  
rents have been passing through the line for the  
last three days;" but why, it may be justly  
asked, have we not been informed of this before?  
The only answer to this question is to be found  
in the unwillingness of the English electricians,  
who have now charge of the terminus at Trinity  
Bay, and who have persistently declined to sat-  
isfy the American public with any information, al-  
though repeatedly asked.

These gentlemen are evidently dissatisfied with  
the action of the company in dismissing the chief  
electrician, Dr. Whitehouse, whose instruments  
they have a particular interest in, and whose de-  
fective system they expected to see employed in  
the working of the cable, to the exclusion of all  
others. Dr. Whitehouse, himself, in a letter to one  
of the London papers, states that there should be  
no fears for the safety of the line, and we may  
add, that as soon as Mr. Hughes' instru-  
ments, which previous experiments have proved to  
be the best, are employed, we will receive daily  
despatches for publication from the other side.  
The only difficulty, let us again repeat, was in  
the employment of imperfect instruments, and  
owing to the dismissal of the chief electrician,  
which the company have evidently regarded as  
unavoidable, we have not and could not receive  
any communication till Mr. Hughes' instruments  
supplied their place.

The manner in which some of our daily papers  
explain the long interruption which has taken  
place in the transmission of messages is ludicrous  
to those who are at all conversant  
with the subject. Are they aware that the  
cables which have been laid across the Mediter-  
ranean—a sea which is remarkable for the vol-  
canic character of its bottom, and for the abrupt  
and precipitous declivities by which it is  
marked—are still more perfect, so far as their  
electrical condition is concerned, than when  
they were submerged. But they had doubts  
about the existence of the great oceanic pla-  
teau, although they have had none, it seems, in  
regard to the mountain peaks from which they  
say the cable is suspended. Yes—and these same  
wiseacres were confident that the cable would  
not be laid; but the accomplishment of the work  
showed what fools they had made of themselves,  
as the transmission of messages in the course  
of a few days more will prove how stupid they  
have been in insisting that the cable is broken.

The best thing which the English directors can  
do is to place the further management of the en-  
terprise in the hands of Mr. Field, without  
whom they would never have laid the cable; for  
the bungling manner in which they have acted  
shows that they cannot get along if left to them-  
selves. Mr. Field should not have resigned his  
office as general manager, at least until a regu-  
lar daily communication was established be-  
tween the two worlds. The refusal of the elec-  
tricians at Trinity Bay to give any information  
regarding the cable may be traced to this resig-  
nation, for there is no denying the fact that they  
have all along adhered to Dr. Whitehouse, and  
done all in their power to throw obstacles in the  
way of Prof. Hughes. Their indifference to the  
feelings of the American public is highly repre-  
hensible, and we trust the directors will show  
their disapproval of it in a marked manner.

THE ABBE McMASTER ON OUR DEMOCRATIC  
STATE CONVENTION.—The Abbe McMaster, of the  
Freeman's Journal, in a searching interpretation of  
the resolutions adopted at the Syracuse Demo-  
cratic Convention, says—

In these, it is requisite cautiously to distinguish be-  
tween the words and the sense. The sense of the resolutions,  
their "true intent and meaning," is the ignoring, and  
therefore repudiating, what is known as the "English  
bill," and the utterance of a rebuke of those who, for  
personal motives, and from personal aspirations, are dis-  
organizing the democracy, and seeking the overthrow of  
democratic principles in Illinois.

After citing the resolutions admissible of this  
solution, the sagacious Abbe says that "the mem-  
bers of the Convention, in overwhelming num-  
bers, and un concealed expression, were cordial  
friends of Judge Douglas," in some cases less  
from principle, perhaps, than from personal at-  
tachment and partisan foregone of the future." Finally, the Abbe thus sums up the work of the  
Tammany Convention. Hear him—

It condemns, by necessary implication, the attempt of  
the President to control the votes of the people of Kansas  
by federal influence and Congressional enactment. It  
condemns the personal vindictiveness of the President, in  
boasting of the alliance of black republicans and admin-  
istrators, and the administration of the democracy too  
much to elect it; that it is the true enemy of the  
democracy for the latter to afford throwing it overboard,  
or to reform maintaining it, except in the above matters,  
where the administration has straggled from the highway  
of the party that put it in power.

A most gracious and considerate Convention,  
indeed. How very thankful the administration  
should be for this generous forbearance of Mr.  
Dean Richmond and Mr. Peter Caggar. The New  
York Central Railroad Company are looking up  
in the world; but, it strikes us, they will have  
enough to do in maintaining Morgan and "the  
democracy" at home, without the additional  
task of vindicating "democratic principles in  
Illinois."

## The Mission to Spain and Mr. Belmont—How to Settle the Question.

The mission to Spain having been declined by  
Mr. Benjamin is again open to the aspirations of  
the would-be diplomatists, each of whom thinks  
that he could do better than any other else in at-  
taining the much desired object of a successful  
negotiation for Cuba.

Prominent among these aspirants is Mr. Bel-  
mont, who was poor Pierce's Minister at the  
Hague. On what grounds this gentleman bases  
his claims to the Spanish mission is not at all  
clear. When a young man he was picked up by  
the Rothschilds in the Judah-strasse at Frank-  
fort, and after serving for a time in the counting  
room of that money making house, he was sent  
over here some years since as their New York  
correspondent. At that time the business of this  
city was nothing like what it is at present, and  
the New York agency was not considered of  
much account. But the business grew with the  
progress of the country, and Mr. Belmont dis-  
played no little skill in applying the maxims he  
had learned from his principals in the art of  
money getting, until now he is looked upon as  
one of the leading financiers in Wall street.  
Much of his success may be attributed to his  
connection with the leading Jews of Europe,  
though there is no doubt that in money and  
financial matters he has not only experience, but  
great ability and capacity.

During the Pierce campaign the politicians  
got hold of him and squeezed his money bags to  
obtain the sinews of war. In compensation for  
his letting himself be bled poor Pierce made him  
Minister to the Hague, where he distinguished  
himself by doing nothing, for the very excellent  
reason that there was nothing to do. While  
there he lived like a nabob, kept an excellent  
cook, bought a fine gallery of paintings, spent  
ten times the amount of his salary, and no doubt  
looked upon himself as a very successful Minister  
as the world goes. But being an excellent finan-  
cier and a first rate judge of good dinners are not  
exactly the qualifications of a good diplomatist, or  
to make a successful one at the Most Catholic  
court of Spain. The house of Israel and the be-  
loved of Mahomet are alike hated by the blue  
blooded hidalgos of Castile; and it is a grave  
question whether Mr. Belmont, for his affinity to  
the Judah-strasse of Frankfurt, would not meet  
with a worse reception at Madrid than did the  
filibuster Soule. Besides this the house of Roths-  
child never has been a popular concern with  
Queen Isabel, and we believe there have been  
business difficulties between them on account of  
certain quidnunc matters and other transactions.

Mr. Belmont's abilities as a financier, there-  
fore, could never be of much utility in negoti-  
ating for Cuba. The admission of Cuba to the  
Union is not to be effected by direct bargaining,  
buying and selling. It will come only through  
some great complication of affairs in Europe, or  
by the natural increase of our influence and in-  
terests there. The successful working of the  
Atlantic cable for one year will do more toward  
the acquisition of Cuba than Mr. Belmont could  
do in a life time. The settlement of our other  
questions with Spain will require other qualifi-  
cations than those of a great financier, or an able  
do-nothing Minister. As yet we do not know that  
Mr. Belmont possesses any other qualifications  
than those requisite for success in Wall street.

If he is bent upon distinguishing himself in  
public life, an excellent opportunity is now open  
to him. Commodore Vanderbilt's representative  
cannot return to Congress from the third New  
York district. Let Mr. Belmont start for Con-  
gress in that district, and show us whether he  
has bottom. Then, when he has been a little  
while in Congress, we shall soon know whether  
he is sound, and if there is anything in him to  
build his aspirations for the Spanish mission upon.  
There is nothing like a session or two in  
Congress to give a man a chance to show what  
he can do. Put Mr. Belmont's name on the  
slate and let us know what there is in him.

WHAT THE MATTER?—We find the following  
remarkable article in a Washington journal,  
which was formerly a penny organ of the Kitch-  
en Cabinet of Poor Pierce, and is now endeavor-  
ing to achieve the same distinction under the  
present administration—

A FUTURE.—On the day after delivering himself of his  
budget of shanders upon the President, John W. Forney  
was complimented with a dinner at Belmont's. He  
according to some of the New York papers, the President  
and Cabinet were of course roundly abused, and Forney and  
his course were cause intensely feared. Among these pre-  
sented were, among others, Mr. Daniel E. Sickles,  
Sickles, Forney, Haskin, E. B. Hart, H. F. Clark, Aug.  
Belmont, Dougherty, Harry Magraw, and Dana, of the  
Tribune.

Quite down Messrs. Belmont and Hart as being the  
dupes of the occasion, for they are doubtless earnest  
in their professions of friendship for those yet reported to have  
been essentially treated them and there. Yet, as we are  
known by the company they keep, so surely will such as  
sociations earn forth the reputation of being politically  
with Forney, Haskin and Clark, if continued. The squad  
of democratic politicians here who may be said to repre-  
sent the interest of the parties to this characteristic en-  
tertainment are just now in great trouble, finding it a task  
of great difficulty, we presume, to reconcile their profes-  
sions concerning the political sympathies and attitudes of  
their friends with the position of the government as it is believed  
to have been uttered after the cloth was removed. We  
refer to this dinner, because it previously became a theme  
of newspaper comment, through a publication in the New  
York Times, that reads as though it is from the pen of  
one other than the respectable Mr. Forney himself.

It is quite evident from the above that some-  
body has been greatly belied, and we feel  
anxious that the matter should be cleared up.  
To forward so desirable a consummation we  
offer the free use of our columns to the in-  
domitable friends of the administration who  
have been maligning by the outrageous calum-  
nies of the Washington journalist, and we shall  
be very happy to publish their cards explana-  
tory of the affair. We have hardly ever seen so  
gross an attack upon political character as that  
which is quoted above, and we do not hesitate to  
say that no terms of reproach will be too  
strong when employed in its condemnation.

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN."—Accord-  
ing to our special advisers of yesterday, Fernando  
Wood, Marshal Ryders, George N. Sanders,  
Surveyor Hart, and other active New York poli-  
ticians were again in Washington, worrying the  
President with their everlasting squabbles and  
quarrels about democratic plunder and demo-  
cratic principles. Now the only sensible way of  
settling these disgusting broils is for each faction  
to set up a local ticket here of its own, with the  
understanding that that ticket which polls the  
heaviest vote shall be considered as representing  
the Simon pure democracy. We hope the President  
will send all hands back to this trial of "popular  
sovereignty." We have had enough of the  
shameless impudence of these New York poli-  
ticians; and their running off to Washington with  
their tattling tales against each other can only  
be stopped by putting the matters at issue be-  
tween them to the popular vote of the party.

MATTESON WIPED OUT.—The lobby delegate  
from Oneida has been finally wiped out from the  
list of political aspirants. The papers put it de-  
cently and say he "declines." What will the  
Washington lobby do without its great chief?

## QUEEN VICTORIA IN AMERICA.—No MONOPOLY.

The journals of the day, on both sides of the  
Atlantic, are discussing very gravely the argu-  
ments for and against the proposed visit  
of Queen Victoria to her possessions in  
America and to her republican cousins in  
the United States. The fact that the En-  
lish press gives so much serious attention to  
the matter proves that the Queen's visit to  
America is by no means impossible. And it is  
really a matter that should be treated seriously.  
Our commercial relations with Great Britain are  
as intimate and important as those of France,  
while, at the same time, the sovereign of Eng-  
land has upon this side of the ocean subjects as  
loyal as the most devoted cockney within the  
sound of Bow bells. The Queen's tastes are evi-  
dently of the migratory order. One day we hear  
of her Majesty at Windsor; the next she is  
greeted by a procession of Scotch lassies at Bal-  
morloch; again all Dublin turns out to welcome  
her; subsequently she stands by the tomb of the  
first Napoleon, lunches in the harbor of Cher-  
bourg, or pays a maternal visit to the Princess of  
Prussia. The Queen enjoys travelling; and a  
journey to the United States, British North  
America and the West Indies, would give her a  
fresh sensation, and a degree of freedom from  
State ceremonies which would be eminently re-  
freshing after suffering from the frigidities of the  
effete European courts.

The fact is that one day or another we must  
have an interchange of courtesies between a  
sovereign of Great Britain and a Presi-  
dent of the United States. If the Queen  
can make several visits to Louis Napo-  
leon, why not one to Mr. Buchanan? Ten years  
ago Louis Napoleon was a democrat, and gave  
in his adhesion to the provisional government of  
France. He was the devoted servant of the re-  
public, and as such was chosen first President  
and subsequently Emperor of the French. It  
matters not what title is given to a ruler that is  
chosen by the popular vote. The elections of  
Paris are conducted with much more fairness  
and order than those of the First ward of New  
York, and the government of France is to-day  
as thoroughly republican in its inception and  
formation as that of the United States. Louis  
Napoleon is a *parvenu* elevated to power by the  
popular voice. If an hereditary sovereign like  
Queen Victoria can waive her prejudices and for-  
get her pride of lineage so far as to decorate the  
elevated Emperor of the French with the Garter  
of Edward the Sixth, then she may appropriately  
shake hands with President Buchanan at the  
White House.

More than all this: We are opposed to mono-  
poly of all kinds, and Louis Napoleon seems to  
desire a monopoly of royal visits. The elder  
Napoleon wrote to Talma from Olmutz: "Come  
here and you shall play before a pit full of  
kings;" and the inheritor of his name seems to be  
anxious to be able to repeat the boast of the  
"Little Corporal." Now, strictly, Louis Napoleon  
has no more real title to a royal visit than James  
Buchanan, and we have a right to demand that  
the same courtesy which is extended to the  
Emperor of the French shall be vouchsafed to  
the President of the United States. Both  
rulers owe their elevation to the popular will.  
The President's tenure of office is fixed, while the  
Emperor is not positively sure of his position for  
a single day. As for the objections to the  
Queen's visit, as urged by the English papers,  
they are trivial in the extreme. Should the  
Queen really desire to visit us, the "stormy  
ocean" would not stand in her way. She has  
crossed the British channel an hundred times.  
That strait is always rough and tempestuous,  
while the Atlantic, during six weeks or two  
months of the year, is as smooth as the Lake of  
Killarney. In that time the Queen could make a  
flying tour of the States, the Canadas, and the  
British West Indies. Such a visit would do more  
to preserve the *entente cordiale* between Old Eng-  
land and New England than all the diplomatic  
exchanges of note paper, miles of red tape, or  
mountains of sealing wax could ever effect. We  
would give her a grand democratic reception,  
and invite the Canadians to join us. We are  
quite serious about it, and we recommend the  
loyal subjects of her Majesty to join in an unani-  
mous petition for her visit. Even the satchels  
of Tammany, and all the other lights of the  
democratic firmament would be pleased to see a  
live Queen, and we recommend that they should  
join in asking her to visit us. During the pre-  
sent progressive days, when scientific acquire-  
ment ranks before the pride of birth, and when  
the Atlantic cable has petrified the old fogies,  
we are not quite certain about the permanence  
of any dynasty, but while England has a Queen,  
let us have a peep at her. Louis Napoleon must  
not be permitted to monopolize all the royal  
visits.

CURIOUS NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN BROOK-  
LYN.—The democracy of Brooklyn seem to be  
as badly split up as their brethren on this side  
of the river. One faction has nominated Mr. George  
Taylor for the next Congress. Mr. Taylor is the  
present representative of the district, and has been  
known as an aid in the movement to expose  
and break up the system of jobbing and corrup-  
tion about the Capitol, particularly in the mat-  
ter of the printing of Congress. The other fac-  
tion has put up Mr. E. C. Litchfield, a railway  
speculator and financier, whose probable busi-  
ness in Washington is to forward the railway in-  
terest by procuring grants of land. Now it is  
well known that Mr. Taylor's efforts to break up  
the printing humbug brought out a great many  
facts which were new to the public. It was  
proven that the five daily journals in Wash-  
ington—the Union, the Intelligence, the States, the  
Globe and the Star—are all pensioners upon the  
government, receiving from half a million to a  
million per annum, for advertising, printing, &c.,  
or in some roundabout way, just within the color  
of the law. Not one of these journals could live  
a week without this government stipend, to  
which they have no more claim than the blind  
beggar who asks for alms in Broadway. At the  
same time it is quite well known that the rail-  
way men of all parties in the North, are uniting  
to plunder the public treasury and to rife the  
public domain. Under all these circumstances,  
it is quite clear that Mr. Taylor ought to be re-  
turned to finish his work, and that his opponent  
should take "a back seat in the rear car."

THE TAXPAYERS IN